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| CCQ’s | Notes: |
| Was the north really farmers, their land wasn’t exactly perfect or good...           What developments or creations rivaled them to Europe?         Did they get more slaves to grow cotton to meet their demand or did they just use what they had?     The South had a good reason for their defense- that was that it helped their economy. | MI (1st and 2nd P): Before the War of 1812, it was mostly a simple economy, but by the Civil War in 1861, it grew.  Details:   * Was an agrarian nation. * Some cities were of substantial size. In them had a flourishing mercantile economy, based on overseas trade. * Manufacturing activity in the NE. * Despite this, most Americans were farmers and tradespeople in a local economy. (End of P1) * Most Americans were rural people, American farmers were part of the national increasing economy. * Manufacturing in the USA rivaled that of Europe, nation experienced first stage of industrial revolution; Americans accept that their nation had changed irrevocably. (End of P2)   MI 3rd P: America’s changes had affected its economy, society, culture, and politics had different affects in the parts of America.  MI (4th P): In the South and Southwest, there were some major changes.  Details:   * Southern agriculture, particularly cotton farming flourished from the demand from textile mills. * They had become more part of the national economy, but less developed (economically) than their northern counterparts. * South became more defensive of their slavery.   MI 5th P: The industrial revolution may have transformed the nation and made their national economy, but it was dividing them. |
| Summary: In the beginning of the War of 1812, their economy was but a simple one. But as in 1861, right before the civil war, their economy had grown and become a little more complex. There were changes and new developments in the North and South, but it ultimately separate them. | |